NEW YORK HERALD.

SERES SOUDON RESERVED PROPERTIES AND EDITOR.

CARTON N. W. OGENERAL RABBAU AND FULTON OTS. 762 mm YY1 849

ANUSCHESTS THIS EVERYNO.

SASTLE GORDEN-) PURITARE

DOWERT THRETER, Bowery Cornign or Lyons-

RIBLO'S-TIONS SORE DIVERSMENT HATULE. SATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Baurce-A

AMERICAN MUSEUM - Afternoon FORTY AND FIRE .- FIRETING BY PROXA - BYENING THE DED MENTERY. WOOD'S WINETELL HALL, sid Breadway-Ermovias

SUCKLET'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway. Book-

STUYVES ONT INSTITUTE, 656 Broadway. - Cheaser's PRANCON PRESIDENCE PROBLEM PRESIDENCE - SQUE

Many Vacit. Mon box. Exerust 14, 1954.

Mails for Entrope. The Conard mail steamship Canada, Captain Stone

The malls will close in this city at a quarter to three

Cabon to-men rew of termoon.

The BEMAN, (printed in French and English,) will be blished at half-past sine o'clock to-morrow merging

ingle copies to wrappers, sixpance.

The contents of the European edition of the Honand

Will subtrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week and to the hour of

The Nesse.

Be the arrival of the bark Mayflower, from Bemire, we have advices from -Venezuela to the lat

An engagement had taken place between the in gents and the government troops at Coro, which resulted in the defeat of the insurgents.

The Pacz party, numbering about three hundre men, were defeated after an engagement of seveours against 1,300 government troops, who oo expied the city of Coro. The insurgents retrested with the loss of about two hundred men, together with General Garaches and the son of the Consul General of Holland, resident at Laguages, General Dez was hourly-expected from New York. PROM MADRIEA.

By the arrival of the schooner Earah Maria, at this port from Madeira, we learn that there was another entire failure of the wine erop, the blight having again appeared on the vine and grape. The U. S. abip of war Marion was at Madeira on the 4th of July. The day was celebrated with much enfinniana on board of her, and an exchange of courlesies between the Portuguese and Americans took place on the occasion.

THE RECENT ELOT IN Sc. LOUIS We publish to-day full particulars of the recent slot in St. Louis, which is represented to have been me of the " most appalling that ever took place in the country." For forty-eight hours the city was in a complete state of anarchy and confusion, and the slightest pratexts were used as excuses for the truction of property, and scenes of violence and Mod. The greatest hatred and vindictiveness appear to have existed between the parties engaged me the inrocert and peaceable suffered alike with the guilty and evil disposed. A number of arrests were made, and it is to be hoped that the ringlead ers on oither side will be severely dealt with, and thught that the laws of the constry cannot be out mand and set at defiance with impunity by either tives or foreigners. Sincerely do we trust that such scence of lawlessness and crime may never egain be recarded in this country.

IOWA BLECTION. The returns from the recent election in low semes in slowly. By a des atch from Chicago, we hears that Grimes, the whig and anti-Nebreska can Meate for Governor, is about 1,100 ahead in seven-

teem counties. STREET PREACHING YESPERDAY.

In this city, three street preachers occupied the City Hall steps at the same time. One, the accomdoen player of the angel Gabriel, contented himself with singing; the second des ribed the enormities of the Pope and the Chunck of Rome, while the the divided his attention between the corruptions Church of England and the editor of the in attendance, but all seemed peaceably disposed, and no fights or rows took place. On the passing of a military funeral down Broadway, the crowd

In Brooklyn, E. C. Staley, the American sailer, addressed an audience on the freedom of speech and the glery of his country, in the City Park, and was betened to with attention. After he had con chided, a portion of the crowd followed him cut of Park, and some boys made considerable noise, no act of violence was attempted.

In Williamsburg preaching took place at the corner of North Fourth and North Second streets. be sudience were very orderly, and no disturb-

NEW YORK STATE MILITIA. An interesting account of the first division of th New York State Militia, with names of the officers, description of dress, and all the information it was pessible to procure, is given elsewhere in our paper this morning. It will be seen that the division has seree of 5,830 citizen soldiers, viz:—3,300 fnfan-37, 1,289 cavelry, 1,241 artillery, exclusive of Coree is well armed, equipped and disciplined, and we have no doubt that in case of their being called sto actual service, they would prove more effective then any similar number of regular troops.

From the extracts published in another part of to day's paper, it will be seen that almost through est the country the crops have suffered and are suffering from the excessive drought. Onio appears to have suffered severely, and the complaints Scem Tennessee are almost universal. In many portions, unless speedily visited with rain, the crop of potatoes will be an entire failure.

MIRCELLANEOUS. Capt. Holling, in the United States ship Cyano, arrived at Boston yesterday, from Aspinwall, vis

Another instance of insolence and rapacity of the Caban officials will be found in our paper to-day. These outrages are no e of almost dally occurrence and our citizens having dealings with Cuba are sentinually subjected to insults and petty anney nees. How long is this state of things to exist? New cotton, in small parcels, has commenced to arrive in New Orleans.

PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION IN CRINA -In another part of our paper will be found several imperia rescripts from the Pekin Gacette, which, notwithstanding the exaggerations and bombast by which it is sought to cona al the truth, more effectually demonstrate the progress made by the insurrection than any of the statements that have as yet reached us. It is evident from these document, that the days of the Manchoo dynasty are numbered: and it is not improbable that by this time Pekin itself has fallen into the hands of the rebels. It behoves our government to watch with vigilance the progress of events in the Chinese empire, and to neglect no opportunity of extending the interests that it has cost so much trouble to acquire. No more favorable opportunity could present itself than the present, of firmly establishing our influence in that quarter.

The Ir Carton of the Beblie of 1859-3. The Cottapse of 1854-'3_Signs of the Times.

With n the last three months we have repeatedly called the attention of our readers to the increasing symptoms in the movements of the stock-jobbing, commercial, and financial world, of an impending monetary revulsion, analogous in its causes and results to the memorable collapse of 1837.

The year 1835 and the year 1836 were years which carried away the whole business commanity on the high tide of an excessive pet bank inflation, beyond all the bounds of safety common bonesty, or common sense. A puffof wind come -a breach was made in the flimsy fabrica rearing storm followed, and the magnificent air-built castie, from its topmost towers to its outside palisades, was swept away into the gulf of universal bankruptcy. Van Burgand the democratic party were held responde; and by an everwhelming uprising of a swindled and indignant people, the successor of Jackson was ignominiously repudiated in 1840. Years elapsed; trade, exchanges, commerce and stock jobbing gradually assumed the forms of order and regularity; shinolasters were superseded by more reliable paper, and the State banks generally were reorganized upon something like a healthy system of operations. With slight and t mporary fluctuations, the move ments of Wall street w-re plain sailing till the gold began to pour in from California.

The first arrival of California gold excited general incredulity concerning the astonishing rumors of the illimitable supplies of the precious metal in the newly acquired El Dora do; but as the shipments increased from month to month, unbelief pave way to confidence and confidence to enthusianz. A spirit of speculation and stock jobbing speedily followed; but for some time, with the experience of 1836-7 as a warning, its highest demands were amply supplied by the regular and steadily increasing receipts of gold from Ean Francisco in exchange for New York merchandise. The California mines were inexhaustible; and the subsequent discovery of richer washings and larger chunks" and "nuggets" among the hills and gulches of Australia, would warrant the most unlimited and the most preposterous schemes of speculation in mines, genuine or spurious, incorporations with souls and bodies, or without either body or soul, in all sorts of conspiracies for fleecing the gullible public of their superabundance of cash. They were all available, and all in request.

The summer of the year 1855 was the culminating point of this golden epoch of inflation. The Crystal palace was the comprehensive emhodiment of the fact. We adhere to this assumption. The Crystal Palace was the thing which overdid the thing-the extra bale of merchandise, or the oue feather more which broke the camel's back, and which gave us, over his prostrate body, the first front view of the elephant. It was the inauguration of the Crystal Palace that inaugurated the beginning of the collapse. The success of the royal speculation at Hyde Park had inflamed the patriotism of some of our enterprising citizens till the agony was incupportable. They ordered a Crystal Palace for New York; for the London, the Paris, the St. Petersburg of America was entitled toit and they knew the thing would pay. The products of art, genius, and industry, from the four winds of heaven and all the islands of the sea, collected and artistically arranged in a beautiful glass house, would certainly pay. The country was flush of money California and Australia bravely kept up the supplies, our people were becoming rich, luxurious and extravogant, and were all agog for some new excitement in the absence of a Presidential election. The Crystal Palace was decreed the greatest desideratum of the age. The stock went off at a high figure, like hot cakes on a frosty morning. The whole community was Infected with the contagion. It was the old moromania of the South Sea bubblethe Yazoo scheme, and the morus multicaulis imposture, in a new shape. Everybody in New York was to be enriched by it; and the island, within two or three years, it was predicted, would prove to be too small to contain the people, the buildings and the increased merchandise which would flow in upon us.

And what was the result? Stocks went up. Parker Veins, and veins in Grass Valley and in the moon went op, bread-stuffs and provisions went up, town lots and country homesteads went up, marble stores and brown stone palaces went up, and rents went up to an incredible figure ; and notwithstanding a revulsion was distinctly foreshadowed from the inauguration of Barnun's second-hand museum of industrial curiosities, rents continued to go up till last May, when they were raised to such amezing figures of extortion as to excise a sensation of reaction, something of a panic and something

of a pause. The self-adjusting balances of supply and demand have been quietly, but to an insporeciable extent; rapidly working out a revolution, and a collapse. Lost year, the new buildings erected in New York might be counted by thousands; this year, with all the materials to be had at much lower prices, they are reduced to a few scattering hundreds. The difference is manifest everywhere throughout the city. Lost year, from the multitudes attracted to New York by the Palace, or driven here by the yellow fever in the South, our sales of merchandise to country dealers were doubled. trebled and quadrupled in quantity; and to an unusual extent, the goods were of the richest qualities. But how could our friends in the interior abstain when mosey was easy and credits o liberal? Basing their estimates upon their delusive sales, our merchant princes launched boldly forth into princely expenditures of their own credit in fine stores, fine silks, fine bouses, splendid turnouts, royal dinners and fast horses. What were wo or three thousand for an elegant pair of Vermont bays? A more trifle. What was a grand fency dress exclusive ball, costing five. ten or fifteen thousand dollars, to the New York merchant who could afford ten thousand dollars rent for a store and twenty thousand for clerk hire? A bagatelle. What was a dwelling house costing fifty thousand dollars?

All the fashion. But the dance is ever, and the fifer, hat in hard, is collecting his pay. We are beginning to count car exports of specie to Europe by millions per week; our merchants are falling back upon the country, and the country is slow to raise the needful supplies. Wall street is flat, trade is dull, stocks are down, and money is only easy upon very sound socurities. Uncomfortable supplies of last year's stock of importations still remain on hand. They must be shoved off at a sperifice into the country, or sold for what they will fetch under the hammer. Room is wanted for the fall styles of 1854, and the surlusage of 1863 and of the last spring cannot I le and effective remedy. Now, it seems to us I streets and grog shops. The city government

be permitted to remain over as se much dead capit I when cash is so bally want ed. The prospect, therefor , is hat the drain of specie to Europe w Il con inne, and hat our importers, n many cases, with all their efforts to meet their European I abi itie , will fail to do so, from the fa ure of the interior to come to their relief. Extraordinary loans upon wury by the banks will only transfer the hazard from the merchants to the banks themselves; and when they fail, the revulsion will be complete and universal.

A more palpable falling off in the monstrou estimates of 1853, of our speculators and ficanciers, far more decisive and remarkable than the tightness among the merchants, is the de cline in this city in rents and real estate. In every principal street there are nategasted houses and stores, and significant and unseaconable placarus are linerally posted up, notifying the passenger of "this bouse to tet," "the upper part of this house to let," "for sale or rent." &c. Here and there an unfinished block has been stopped in the course of its erection: and the interest, at least, of the capital expend ed is lost, from the want of capital te finish it, or the whole capital expended may have been sacrificed, from the usurious terms upon which it was borrowed.

While there was a hope of restoring the equilibrium of things without material detriment to the community at large, we were disposed to pass by these evidences of an over-straiged specula tion sinking into a collapse; but now that the day of settlement is at hand, and the disease appears to be an unmistakeable epidemic, we may be absolved from admonishing the public of the great change which is impending, in reference o the holders of real estate, the buyers and the renters of costly stores and town and country

Already the work of reduction in rents since May last, is rather surprising. We are inform ed that some stores, which were offered as an accommodation last spring, at ten thousand dollars rent, may now be had for five or six thousand; and that some dwelling houses, which could not be made to pay from boarders and lodgers their May rents of five and six thousand dollars a year, may be had for two or three thousand, or even less upon a pinch. Where rents cannot be paid, they must be reduced, or the landlord must inevitably be the loser: for where the occupant has no means there is no redress. Plain as a pike staff. Rents are, there fore, coming down, property is changing hands and speculators in city lots are already, in many instances we fear, on the verge of ruinous losses, in the decline from the value of their investments when the bubble was full blown.

The continuous supplies of gold from California have thus far averted the catastrophe of a sudden and violent revulsion. But, consulting the evidences around us, we are by no means confident that either the supplies from California, or the sagneity of our merchants, or the temporary relief afforded by the backs, will arrest the downward tendency of things short of a general servation. The war in Europe is . dead drag upon us, notwithstanding on waunted monopoly of the carrying trade; the intentions and prospects of the administration in reference to Cuba are neither advantageous for the present nor promising for the future, and from day to day the potty flickerings and fluctuations of Wall street are only significant of some general impending mischief. In a word, if our commercial and speculative operations of 1853 were based upon false estimates and upon debts largely due in 1854, and if the profits of the interval have been squandered away in vulgar extravagances, the day of settlement can only result in failures. explosions, a general panic, and a general confiscation. The fears of Wall street, the suspicions of the public, the pressure of the unpaid bills of 1853, are all looking in this direction. Reaction from excessive expansion is no less a law of trade than a law of nature; and the reg action has commenced.

The Brooklyn Ferry Monopoly. We have been favored with several letters in defence of the Union Ferry Company, signed "One of the Managers," which, in accordance with our invariable rule as regards anonymous communications, we are compelled to decline inserting in our columns. As a general principle we hold that the man who is afraid or ashamed of endorsing with his name the truth of the statements which he wishes to set before the public, is influenced by motives that render their accuracy questionable, and we will not, therefore, be parties to their circulation. Let the managers of the Union Ferry Company come forward collectively, in that bold and manly manner which indicates the consciousness of a just cause, and publish such an explanation of their affairs as will satisfy the public that they are driven to their present measures by necessity alone, and they may rest assured that instead of the odium which they have brought upon themselves by the equivocal nature of their statements, and the non-fulfilment of the new conditions which they have imposed upon their customers, they will meet with support and sympathy from every rightminded man. As regards ourselves, we shall in such a case be but too happy to afford them every facility in our power to set themselves right with the public. But it must be done in a manuer that will leave no grounds for the suspicion of a desire to shirk the responsibility of statements that are liable to be controverted by subsequent disclosures. The course pursued by individual members of the board, in addressing anonymous communications to the newspapers, instead of coming out in their collective capacity with a full, honest, and firm exposition of the facts, appears to warrant this construction. It certainly looks as if they had a weak case and shrank from its

discussion. In the meanwhile, we are inundated with communications from the parties whose interests are immediately affected by the alteration in the fares. The excitement prevailing in Brooklyn on the subject is tremendous, and includes all classes, from the proprietors of house property down to the humblest mechanic. The former will be injured by the depreciation which it must occasion in rents (in itself, by the by. no very deplorable evil), and the latter by the inread which it will make upon a narrow income, already rendered insufficient by the enormous rise which has taken place in all the necessaries of life. To all these persons we have but one reply to make.

We have heard it asserted by many that the augmentation in the fares is in itself illegal, and that it might be successfully disputed were the public inclined to go to the expense of litigation on the subject. We do not concur in this opinion, and we recommend the complainants to turn their attention to some more feasithat if the consequences of this measure on the part of the company be in ality to wide-spread and oppressive, the public has within its reach a ready means of redress. We will even go further, and say that where they have been treated with so much discourte y and inschence, they will be wanting in self r spect and spirit if they do not show the company that they are, after all but their servants, and that the power which the latter lave craftily monopolised, and are now despotically using, is insufficient to protect them from their just resentment. We believe we are correct in stating that the ferry leases contain no clause binding the Corpora tion not to establish interm-diate ferries be tween those already in existence, if at any time they should deem it necessary to do so Now, seeing the great variety of interests involved in this question, we cannot understand why an attempt should not be made to break down the despotism of the present monopoly, by establishing, by shares of low amount, so as to bring them within the means of all classes a new series of intermediate boats, under the title of the "People's Ferries." So great is the indignation caused by the recent measures of the Union Company, that we are convinced that not only would the necessary number of shares be immediately taken up, but that the speculation would prove a highly remunerative one. If, however, instead of the prospective division of a fat surplus fund, regarding the propor tions of which we are left in the dark, and the en joyment of a present dividend of eight per cent, the Erocklyn shareholders of the new company were only to realise the ordinary interest for the capital invested, they would still be gainers, for under the new regulations, property will be depreciated at least five and twenty per cent, and their inconvenience in other ways severely felt. Let us, therefore, by all means have a People's Ferry Company. We do not articipate that there will be the slightest difficulty in raising the necessary stock. Louis Napoleon has, by his new loan, demonstrated that the masses are the true bases of all great financial operations. Let us give the Union

Ferry Company the benefit of the lesson. DEATHS IN THE CITY-SANITARY EFFECT OF CLEAN STREETS .- We have hope that at some time or other, (and we mean to do everything in our power to hasten the arrival of toat period,) New York will be a clean city; that the people will put more faith in brooms, hoes soan, water, and other appliances whereby dirt is removed from the public streets or the public cuticle. We have hope that some brilliant Councilman may be seized with an idea that free public baths would be valuable sanitary agents, and the reupon get an appropriation for their establishment and support.

When these blessed times shall arrive, w may expect to see our weekly bills of mortality reduced at least one-half, and people will no longer be obliged to desert the city during two months in the year, through fear of cholera and other epidemic diseases. But the day of reform has not yet arrived; and it is the duty of a public journalist to labor unceasingly to prepare the minds of the people so that they may demand the inestimable boon of clean streets; and in order to make this demand so body must be satisfied. not only that it is important, but that it is really indispensable -- a matter of life and death to all of us.

Fortunately the report of the City Inspector places the evidence in our power, and we are enabled to show by figures that at least one half the deaths within the city are occasioned by the disgusting miasma which arises from the filth and garbage which is suffered to lie and to rot in the public streets. The following table shows the number of deaths in each ward for the week ending August 12th, and the population of each ward according to the census of

1850 :---Deaths Pop. 1850.

A careful examination of these figures gives us the most astonishing results. We see that in the Fifth ward there were fifty-eight deaths; whereas, in the Fifteenth, with a population equal in numbers, there were only eleven deaths. So we see that in one week fortyseven lives were lost, because the streets and the people were not kept clean. What an excitement would have been created in town had these lives been lost by fire or any other accident! Why, we should have heard of it every where as a most horrible calamity, and means might have been taken to ascertain the cause and prevent the recurrence of a similar disaster hereafter. But nobody thinks of these fortyseven victims of dirt, because, it is said, they came to their death in the natural way, and by the hand of a wise Providence! What abourd cant! We wonder that such things can happen in a city supposed to be civilized, and believed to be peopled by Christian men and women. The Eighth ward is not particularly distinguished for cleanliness, and yet we find that, with one third more population than the Sixth ward, it has only one half the number of deaths. So there are twenty-four more victims to dirt. In the Twelfth ward we have seventyone tleaths to a population only half that of the Fifteenth, and that gives us sixty-five more acrifices at the altar of filth.

But this is trivial compared to the terrible tate of things in the upper wards, where the air is constantly impregnated with noxious stenches arising from butcheries, soap factories. bone boiling depots, offal deposits, and similar death-dealing establishments. Over three bundred deaths, or one third of the entire city mortality, occurred in four of these wards-two hundred and eights-three in three of them And all this brought about in con-equence of the stupidity of a city government which was elected to reform municipal affairs, but which has only succeeded in making them worse than over before.

ver before. . The record is a melancho'y and sickening one, but for the rake of the living it should be carefully studied. The results we have arrived at, show very clearly that the city government when negligent murders about twenty thousand people every year. Of the deaths in New York certainly two-thirds are caused by dirty has in its hands the power to abate these nuisances, and if this power is not soon used the present officials will be kicked out of office with more ignominy than fell to the lot of their predicessors.

FRENCH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1855 .-The French understand better than almost any other people the organization of great public demonstrations. What they do in this way is done perfectly, and the secret of their success is that it is always done in time. We perceive by a circular from the Secretary General of the Imperiat Commission, that all the preliminary steps are already being taken to arrive at aspeculative estimate of the probable element of the exhibition, and of the provision that it will be necessary to make for them. The circular which is addressed to the committees of the different departments, calls upon them to ascertain from the persons intending to send in machinery, from their respective districts, if they intend to exhibit their models in activity. and if so, the exact space, motive power, or quantity of water they will require. It may, perhaps, be useful to American exhibitors to know that the pressure of steam employed will be five atmospheres, that the fall of water for hydraulic engines will be three metres, and the presence of water from ten to fifteen metres It is desirable that wheels and other hydraulic machines should be proportioned to the fall of

Dramatic and Musical Matters. The programme of seven regular theatres, 4th

Broadway, the New York, Burton's, Wallack's, the Bowery, the National and the Museum,) for next season, will soon be placed, before the publis. These tre goers will have no occasion to complain of lack of attraction; the only difficulty will be, among so much that is good, in selecting the best. The New York theatre, on the site of the Metropolitan Hall, is rapidly approaching completion. Its walls resound with noises mechanical, and from the enerpy with which Mr. Etynge pushes forward the work in all the departments of the house it seems a'most certain that the house win be ready to open on the 18th proximo Everything about the theatre will be of the bes kind, and the managers promise to put pieces upon the stage in a style pever equalled in this city. The season will be commenced with Miss Julia Dean in a legitimate comedy, a new Italian opera, and a ballet divertissement, all on the same night, and the price of admission will be fifty cents to all parts of the house. Mr. E. Eddy, Mr. Lewis Mestayer, Mrs. Melinda Jones and Mrs. George Skerrett, are members of the company. The Italian Opera company includes Salvi : the other artists were engaged in Europe by Mrs. Sinclair's agent, for the California theatres. Previous to their departure for San Francisco they will appear in the Eastern cities, com mencing next week at the Howard Athenaeum, ton. The Broadway theatre will be opened for the regular season on Monday, August 21; the opening piece will be "The School for Scandal," with Mr. Henry Farren as Sir Peter Teazle, and Miss Louisa Howard as Lady Teazle. Mr. Farren comes o us with a first rate trans-atlantic represents and he will have a fair hearing in this city. Mis-Howard is said to be a youthful, beautiful, and vi vacious actress. She sings, dances, and plays at the high comedy parts. She will also appear in a musical burlesque called "Gauem." The Broadway patrons are also to be favored with English opera, the principal artists being Mr. William Harrison (tenor,) Mr. Bassini (bass,) and Miss L. Pyne (so-prano.) They have an excellent London reputation. 4. B. L. Davenport, an American actor, with whose European career our readers are already familiar. will play a star engagement early in the season He will be accompanied by Miss Fanny Vining, said to be an excellent leading actress. Mr. George H. Barrett succeeds Mr. Wright in the stage manage ment, the last named gentleman being engaged as he stage manager of the new theatre in Boston Mr. Barrett has previously filled this responsible post at the Broadway, but was compelled to retire on ac. count of illness. He is now in full health. Mr. N. B. Clarke, late of the National theatre, has been en gaged as prompter. The stock company will be nearly the same as last season. Mr. Hackett, from the Southern theatres, is engaged to play the parts formerly performed by Mr. Charles Pope. The company is called to meet on Wednesday. The house has been newly painted, and the proscenium, pillars and chandeliers re-gilt : the seats in the p and boxes have been newly cushioned, and covered with a rich cloth, presenting a most pleasing exemble. -Mr. Burton's theatre in Chambers street is undergoing extensive alterations and improvement The parquet e will be enlarged and the entire front of the house re-decorated. The theatre will probably open on the second Monday in September. Miss Kate Saxon, a pleasing and popular actress, is en-gaged as a member of the stock company. Mr. Fisher, Mr. Jordan, Mr. Johnston, and other favor ites, are re-engaged, and no doubt Burton will be in the front rank, as he has always been the most popular actor and manager in New York.—Mr. Wallack's theatre is also undergoing considerable alteration. He will open early in September. It is stated that Miss Featherston, actress and vocalist from the Hay Market theatre, London, is engage ed here --- Susan Denin is announced eix nights at the Bowery theatre, commencing on Sonday, August 21st. — Mr. Hackett announces that Grisl and Mario will appear at Castle Garden, on Monday, September 4th-

The above summary gives but a partial giance at the rich dramatic and musical treats which will be set before the people during the coming antumn and winter. We shall have the best artists and the most comfortable theatree in the world, and all at lower prices than were paid ten years ago for mediocre entertainments. Truly these are the "palmy days" of the drams. The theatres do not open so early this season as they did last, on account of the fact that a great many people, citizens as well as strangers, will keep away from New York until se are blessed with cool September breezes, and no onolera cases reported.

The present is announced as the last week of the Italian Opera at Castle Garden. The "Puritani" will be given this evening, with Beraldi, Gearani, Cal letti and Mme. Maretzak. Castle Garden is the pleasantest place of amosement in town, and it eaght to be full this evening.

At Niblo's, this evening, the Ravels appear in the favorite pantemime, " Masulm." M'lle. Mathias also appears. On Tuesday, Mr. Burton , who commenced an engagement at this house last Tuesday evening, and was enthusiastically received by full house, appears in comedy and farce.

At the Bowery theatre, "The Courier of Lyons a drama somewhat in the style of "The Corsican Brothers," will be produced this evening, Mr. Pope playing the principal part. This piece was produced last winter at the Galété, Paris, and has lately been produced by Charles Kean at the Princess's, London. It has never yet been played in America. On Wednesday Mr. Robert Johnston who has been a popular member of the stock company during the past three sessons, takes his face well benefit, previous to his departure for Cincla nati, where he is engaged to lead the business at Bate.'s theatre. The plays on this occasion will be "Virginius" and "The Surgeon of Paris." M: Laffingwell, Mr. C. W. Haster, and Mr. Macdonald

have volunteered their services.

At the National theatre, Mr. John R. Scott has been playing a successful engagement. He plays "Lucius Junius Brutus" this evening, and the bur-lesque of "A-lad-in" will be added.

At Stuyesant Institute, this evening, a com-plimentary benefit is to be given to Mesere. Rayner and Bryant, into of Christy's Min-streis. The old band will appear for the last time

together on this o casion, and they will be aminto by E. Horz and T. F. Bruge. Mesers. Hors, Briggs, Bryant, and others, will sail for California on the

The attractions at the Hippodrome are still kept up. Mr. Franconi appears with his horse Bayard

A good bill is announced by Wood's Minstrels this evening, and several novelties are in prepara-

The "Behemian Girl" has been so successful at Buckley's that it is announced for every night this

A MAMMOTE CIRCUS.—The migratory tender

towards fields and groves during the summ

stice, and the universal fondness for amusements in the open air during the dogcays, have been happily seized by Mesars Spalding & Rogers, the ci managers. They are known in the West and South as the proprietors of the Floating Palace and its attendant circus feet, and in New York and New England as the proprietors of the North American Circus. Substituting Van Amburgh's mena gerie this year for the equestrian troupe on the Palace, (which, by the way, is a floating amphibeatic as capacious, elegant and lux-urious as our metropolital theatres,) they have brought the troupe North, and, constructing a huge moveable marquée, have pitted their Northern and Southern companies against each other, in a daily friendly strife in the same ring, in the presence of the assembled spectators, to the delight of the New Englanders, where they are exhibiting just now. As the pavilion is as near out of doors, and as little like brick and mortar (for which , cople entertain a salntary abhorrence in this bot weather) as possible multitudes flock to witness this unusual contest As each company con-ists of picked men of the equestrian profession, No th and South, it is not strange that a sectional, but good natured, rivalry exists between the two parties, and less strange that the spectators should unconsciously espouse the cause of one or the other of the troupes. Quite a partison spirit is said to be invariably excited amongst the audience during the trial for mastery in the ring. There are other peculiarities about the double establishment worthy of note, such as a duplication of everything involved in the best ness. Two orchestras (one led by Net Kendall the bugler); two sets of clowns and ring horses, an well as performers; a complete d'amatic corps for the production of spectacles and pantomimes : a triumphal procession through the streets every day, of the bands, in a car, drawn by forty horses, driven by one man; and the appointments generally upon a commensurate scale; but the curiosity these things naturally produce at other times, seems to be engrossed by the paramoun; interest excited by this trial of skill between Northern and Southern athlete. As the show is peripatetic' and en route for the principal Atlantic cities, the people herea bouts will have an opportunity of becoming inoculated with the prevailing entausiasm. Fais great show arrived at Saratoga Springs on the 11th. Boston.-One of our reporters recently visited

the new theatre on Washington and Mason streets. So far as the stage arrangements go, it is undonbt edly the finest theat e in the United States, probably in the world. The machinery and all the carpen ter's work are unequalled, waile many improvement have been introduced. There is plenty of room for the workings of the stage, and the accomm for the actors are superb. The building has evidently been put up in the most solid and subst manner. The front of the bouse was not sufficiently advanced for a positive expression of opinion. The arrangements for ventilation, and otherwise securing the comfort of the suffence, seemed to e excellent. The theat e will be opened early li September, but not with Miss Dean, as an ounced. The company includes several actos and astresses unknown to fame on this side of th water. Among them are Mr. James Bennett, sading traged an; Mr. Pauncefort, light comedia; Mr. Wood, low e-median; Mrs. Wood, comedicae and vocalist; Mr Biddles, Mrs. Biddles and Miss Biddles, Mrs. Kirby, Mrs. Barrow (July) Bennett) Mra. W. H. Smith, Mrs. Fiske, Mrs. J. G. Gilbert, fr. Gilbert, Mr. Dal. (late of the Museum), Mr. Fist, Mr. W. F. Johnson, Mr. S. D. Johnson, Mr. Mois, Mr. Comer (leader of the orchestra), Mr. J. Howe, Mr. N. T. Davenport, Mr. Donaldson, M Lehr (scenic artist). Mr. J. A. Johnson. (machet), and Mr. Jeffers (properties), are also engage Mr. Barry is the manager, and Mr. J. B. Wrightage director. The Museum opened last Mondayith "All that Glitters is not Gold," the princip parts being played by Miss Anna Cruise and & Keach. The company is nearly the ne dast season. The National will open on Monda he 28th. A list of the company has been publishin the HERALD. After the opers season the Hord Athensum will be for reut, as Mr. Willards given up the lease. Signora Carbato is the primonna of the opera troupe.

PHILAPHIA. Mr. B ougham has been playing at the Genut street theatre. Mr. H. A. Perry-has beergoged as the leading tragedian at the Walnut at theatre.

BALTIN The Holliday street theatre, under Mr. Walc management, will open this evening.

The come is mid to be an excellent one. DETROLMISS Eliza Logan was playing here last

CLEVEL Mr. Chanfrau and Miss Albertine have beenying at the Varieties. Sanarot-Tae Boone Children have been giving:

restings byith success.

Tononrelignora De Vrice's opera troupe gave a performant the "Daughter of the Regiment"

San Franco... There were two theatres open on the 11th uly—the Metropolitan, where Mr. Murdoch waaying a farewell engagement, and the Union, w Tom Taylor's drama, "Piot and Passion," haven produced. Mr. C. Wheatleigh had arrived, ijoined the company. Kate Hayes sailed for Auga in the bark Fanny Major, on the 8th. A magnut gold broa h, valued at \$1,100, was presented the Oriental Hotel, to this lady, as a tribute of peet from a few of her many personal friends. C.R. Thorne, Mrs. Thorne, Miss Emily Thorne, Kate Denin, Mr. James Vintonand Mr. James hoky also sailed in the same ves sel. Madame A Bishop, Herr Mengis, and Mr. Leach were givioncerts. The Datemans were in the city, doing nig. In the case of Bateman, who assaulted Soule, editor of the Chronicle, Judge Baker delivered opinion, which closes as fol-

A person who I real or faucied cause of quar-rel must not seek nge on a populous street, and for this we pushe deendant, and, therefore, sentence him to wine of \$300. We want is un-derstood that, oneing the provocation, we has the defendant forcing the quarrel on the street, when the resort papons was a necessary conse-quence, as societies re constituted, and thus put in jeopardy the list inno ent parties.

London.—Simtees has appeared as "Massani-ello," at Drury La, rae list of artists who have ello, at Druy La. The list of artists who have either sailed for Aera or are about to do so, in-cludes the names (isi, Mario, G. L. Davenport, Mrs. Gibbs, Missip, Ars. Kirby, Miss Fanny Vining, Miss Isala Fatherstone, Miss Emma Fitzpatrick, Mr. See, Kr. Wood, Mrs. Stirling. Charles Mathews hall very fine beneft. The Charles Mathews hhal, very fine beneft. The "Courier of Lyona as being played at the Lyceum and the Adel, The last nevelty at the Haymarket is called to Old Chateau, or The Night of Peril." It is original, but is founded on a clever and nearly ten French melodeams, called "La Jenne Feme The chief parts are by Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Italiam, Mr. Howe, Mr. Buckstone, and Mr. H. last. Buckstone appeared as a national guard no groot of Paris. A company of Spanish danche also making a seasation at the same howelevenport and Miss. Vining played their farrwingsgement at the Vining played their fare ingagement at the Marylebone. Grisi's fareweas announced for

the 7th, in "Lucrezia Burgia.

Paris, &c.—A contemperatures that Meyercer is keeping back his "L" du Nord" in the